AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, paragraph number 0027, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- **[0027]** - With continued reference to Figs. 2-5, the first end 68 of each rib 66 extends radially outward away from the center passageway 60 toward the second end 70 of the rib 66. The first end 68 of each rib 66 also extends axially outward away from the second side 56 of the diaphragm body 52 and tapers off toward the second end 70 of the ribs 66, thereby defining a general L-shaped profile as shown in Fig. 5. The annular protrusion 64 is defined on the second side 56 of the diaphragm body 52 adjacent the center passageway 60. The first end 68 of each rib 66 and the protrusion 64 define a recess area 72 therebetween. The ribs 66 provide strength to the diaphragm body 52 in order to prevent distortion that results from flexing of the diaphragm body 52 due to compression. The recess area 72 having a sealing surface therein is adapted to receive a sealing end 21 of a barrel section 18 in a valve body 10 as shown in Fig. 5. The diaphragm body 52 can be annular shaped and made of a flexible polymeric material, such as rubber. Although not shown, the diaphragm assembly 50 can be connected to a barrel, which can be integrally formed thereto or attached as a separate piece, as shown in U.S. Patent No. 6,299,128 B1. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, paragraph number 0030, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- **[0030]** Figs. 8 and 9 show a portion of the diaphragm body 52 in a flexed position (i.e., second position) having a pressure difference ΔP ($P_2 > P_1$) across the diaphragm body 52, wherein the pressure P_2 on the second side 56 of the diaphragm body 52 is greater than the pressure P_1 on the first side 54 of the diaphragm body 52. When this pressure difference occurs, the second side 56 of the diaphragm body 52 is concave and the first side 54 of the

diaphragm body 52 is convex. As can be seen in Fig. 8, the distance D between the first end 68 of the ribs 66 and the protrusion 64 decreases due to the flexing of the diaphragm body 52. This condition exists immediately after the flush valve is activated. During the period of time after the flush valve is activated, water flows through the bypass orifice filter insert 90 in the diaphragm body 52 (not shown). As the diaphragm body 52 begins to force itself against the sealing end 21 of the barrel section 18 (i.e., the main valve seat 20), the first end 68 of the ribs 66 and the protrusion 64 squeeze against the barrel section 18 before the sealing end 21 of the barrel section 18 is received within the recess area 72 of the diaphragm body 52. This squeezing of the barrel section 18 helps prevent the diaphragm assembly 50 from closing too quickly against the sealing end 21 of the barrel section 18, thus preventing water hammer of the flush valve. As pressure P_1 and pressure P_2 become approximately equal due to water flowing to the upper chamber 24 through the bypass orifice filter insert 90, the diaphragm body 52 closes on the valve seat 20 wherein the sealing surface defined within the recess area 72 is adapted to contact the sealing end 21 of the barrel section 18. --